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fectured premises after the death or recovery of the patient they must be sterilized under the direction of the health officer.

8. *Sale of milk from infected premises.*—When premises from which milk is sold are quarantined on account of mumps, the sale of milk from such premises should be continued only when the patient is carefully isolated.

Those engaged in the production of milk or milk products, or in the cleansing or care of utensils used for this purpose, should be required to keep out of the sick room and entirely away from the infected individual until quarantine has been raised.

9. *Disinfection.*—Upon the termination of quarantine the sick room and contents must be disinfected. The room must be thoroughly aired and the floor and woodwork must be well scrubbed. The bed clothing and all articles coming in personal contact with the patient must be disinfected by boiling or by immersion in a standard disinfectant.

10. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death, the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in a standard disinfectant and then placed in an air-tight coffin.

Scarlet Fever—Quarantine. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 19, 1916.)

Subdivision 3 of the regulations for the control of scarlet fever, adopted February 16, 1915 (Public Health Reports, Apr. 30, 1915, p. 1357), was amended to read as follows:

3. *Quarantine of patient.*—All cases of scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) must be quarantined for at least five weeks from date of report. In no instance may this requirement be disregarded by local health authorities in cases in which it is claimed that the disease existed previous to report having been made unless special permission is granted by the State board of health for the raising of quarantine. This permission will not be granted unless it is established to the satisfaction of the board and by medical evidence that the case in question existed previous to its report to the local health authorities. Quarantine must not be raised, however, until desquamation (peeling) and all infectious discharges from nose and ears have entirely ceased and the acute inflammation of the tonsils has disappeared, and the premises have been thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the health officer. All persons continuing to reside on the infected premises shall be confined to the infected building, house, or apartment until quarantine has been raised, excepting as hereinafter provided.

No one but the necessary attendant, the physician, the health officer, and the representative of the State board of health may be permitted to enter or leave the infected premises. Upon leaving they must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The nursing attendant may leave the premises only in cases of absolute necessity.

An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and an approved disinfectant must always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

KANSAS.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Carriers—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Funerals—Common Carriers—Examination of Specimens by State Laboratory—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 20, 1916.)

RULE 1. No member of any household in which cholera, smallpox, diphtheria (including membranous croup), or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis exists, and no person afflicted with or recovering from any of these diseases, shall be permitted to appear on the public streets or highways or in any public place, or attend any place of public amusement or worship, or visit any other private house, until after danger from contagion is passed and said household premises thoroughly disinfected.

RULE 2. No person who has not had smallpox and who by reason of contact with a patient afflicted with smallpox is thereby declared to be exposed to the disease shall be permitted to appear on the public streets or highways or in any public place, or attend any place of public amusement, worship, or visit any other private house for a period of 21 days after such exposure: *Provided*, That if such exposed persons shall undergo vaccination the above restrictions shall apply only until such time as the said vaccination shall prove successful: *Provided further*, That these restrictions shall not apply to persons who shall present evidence of a successful vaccination. The local city or county health officer in whose jurisdiction the case occurs shall determine as to what constitutes exposure and successful vaccination in each individual case.

RULE 3. No member of any household in which scarlet fever exists and no person afflicted with or recovering from such disease shall be permitted to appear on the public streets or highways or in any public place, or attend any place of public amusement, worship, or visit any other private house until the patient or patients in such households shall be entirely recovered and desquamation is completed and in no cases shall the time during which these restrictions shall apply be less than 21 days; furthermore, that all persons recovering from such disease shall be subject to these restrictions for 14 days in addition to these 21 days and until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat, or suppurating glands have ceased: *Provided further*, That in all instances where in the opinion of the city or county health officer proper and safe arrangements can be made, the wage earners of the family may be released from such restrictions, provided the work of the wage earner does not bring him in contact with children or that he does not attend places of public assemblage.

RULE 4. In the belief that in all cases of communicable disease the public is entitled to such notice of same, that individuals may be enabled to avoid exposure to infection, all premises on or in which cases of measles, German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, mumps, typhoid fever, or epidemic poliomyelitis shall occur shall be placarded as are other diseases mentioned in the quarantine law.

RULE 5. No person afflicted with or recovering from measles, German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, mumps, or epidemic poliomyelitis shall be permitted to appear on the public streets or highways or in any public place, or attend any place of public amusement, worship, or visit any other private house until they shall be declared by the local health officer free from danger of transmitting the infection.

RULE 6. No member of any household in which measles, German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, or mumps exists, who has not had the disease for which the house is placarded, and no person exposed to any of these diseases, shall be permitted to attend school or places of public assemblage during the following periods: In measles, for 14 days after exposure; in German measles, for 14 days after exposure; in whooping cough, for 14 days after exposure; in chicken-pox, for 16 days after exposure; in mumps, immediately upon the appearance of the first symptoms.

RULE 7. In epidemic poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis the minimum limit of quarantine shall be 21 days or such longer period as may in the judgment of the health officer be deemed necessary.

RULE 8. All houses in which typhoid fever or epidemic poliomyelitis exists shall be effectively screened against flies.

RULE 9. The time of quarantine of all contagious diseases or diseases dangerous to the public health, except as herein specified, shall be such time as in the judgment of the city or county health officer in whose jurisdiction the case occurs it may appear safe to raise the quarantine after the house and premises have been fumigated and disinfected according to the requirements of the quarantine law.

Health officers shall be governed by the following periods of isolation and quarantine within the meaning of this rule:

Smallpox, until 14 days after the development of the disease and until scabs have all separated and the scars completely healed.

Chicken-pox, until 12 days after the appearance of the eruption and until the crusts are fallen and the scars are completely healed.

Diphtheria (membranous croup), until two successive negative cultures have been obtained from the nose and throat of the patient at intervals of 24 hours and until one negative culture shall have been obtained from each of other members of the household, unless circumstances in rural communities makes such procedure impracticable.

Scarlet fever as in rule 3.

Measles and German measles, until 7 days after the appearance of the rash and until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat have disappeared and until the cough has ceased.

Mumps, until two weeks after the appearance of the disease and one week after the disappearance of the swelling.

Whooping cough, until six weeks after the development of the disease or until one week after the last characteristic paroxysmal cough.

RULE 10. Any person who is known to harbor the bacilli, virus, or infective agent of any communicable disease, even though manifesting no symptoms of such disease, is hereby declared to be a carrier and a menace to the public health, and the name and address of such person shall be reported immediately to the local city or county health officer in whose jurisdiction such person resides. The local health officer shall immediately investigate and report to the State board of health. Pending the receipt of instructions from the State board of health, the local health officer shall isolate or quarantine the carrier if in his judgment the danger to the community necessitates such action. In the event of any known or suspected carrier leaving the jurisdiction of a local health authority, the State board of health shall be notified by the local health officer of the name of the carrier and his destination.

RULE 11. *Care of room in contagious or infectious diseases.*—The room occupied by a person sick with a contagious or infectious disease shall previously be cleared of all carpets, needless clothing, furniture, draperies, books, and toys, and all other articles not actually needed in the care of the sick. After death or recovery the room, furniture, and other contents not to be destroyed must be immediately and thoroughly disinfected by an approved disinfectant. The floor, woodwork, and wooden furniture shall be then scrubbed with soap and water and afterwards mopped with a 2 per cent solution of formalin. All utensils that can be washed shall be thoroughly boiled. Individual dishes and drinking cups shall be used, and, in typhoid fever particularly, the room shall be kept free from flies by effective screening. Dogs, cats, and other pet animals or birds are prohibited in the sick room.

RULE 12. *Disinfection of discharges from sick.*—The discharges of the patient must be received into vessels containing some known disinfectant, and, if not buried at once, must be thrown into a cesspool or water-closet, but never on the ground nor into a running stream. Perfect cleanliness on the part of the nurses and attendants is enjoined.

RULE 13. A thorough and effective fumigation and disinfection of all premises shall be required after the termination of cases only of cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, and tuberculosis.

RULE 14. *Public funerals.*—Since members of households and others who are brought in contact with cases of communicable disease often acquire infection and even though they may manifest no active symptoms of the disease are capable of transmitting the infection to others in more virulent form, and since public funerals promote contact between relatives of deceased persons and the general public, therefore public funerals

are prohibited in cases where a body has died of a contagious disease, and no more persons should be permitted to go to the cemetery than are necessary to inter the corpse.

RULE 15. *Transportation of persons having contagious diseases prohibited.*—Transportation companies, including steam railways, suburban electric lines, and street railways, are prohibited from receiving any person for transportation who is suffering from smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, erysipelas, or chicken pox.

RULE 16. *Public bath.*—No person who is suffering from gonorrhea and syphilis shall be served in a public bathroom in this State; and no person suffering from syphilis shall be served in any barber shop, such prohibition to continue until 12 months has elapsed from date of infection.

RULE 17. The following rules have been adopted for the government of the laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Health:

1. Free examinations of sputum, swabs from the cases of suspected diphtheria, from cases of suspected gonorrhea, the Widal reaction for typhoid fever, blood examinations for the malarial organisms, and the examination of the brains of animals suspected of having rabies shall be made for any legally qualified physician of the State.

2. All specimens shall be sent in the mailing cases which are provided by the laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Health. Health officers should keep on hand a supply of mailing cases for distribution in their localities. Mailing cases are sent prepaid to any physician on request.

3. Postage on all specimens sent to the laboratory must be prepaid at first-class or letter rate.

4. Reports of examinations will always be sent by mail, on postal card in open mail if negative, but inclosed if positive. If requested, reports will be made by telephone or telegraph at the expense of the person making the request.

5. Brains of animals suspected of having rabies must be taken out and packed in ice and sent by express prepaid.

6. Pathological specimens of tissues will be examined for cancer, sarcoma, etc., only in the case of indigent patients. Such specimens should be sent in 50 per cent alcohol.

7. No analysis or laboratory examinations shall be made which are not related to or of importance to the public health.

RULE 18. *State quarantine; when necessary.*—Whenever any part of this State appears to be threatened with Asiatic cholera, smallpox, or other infectious or contagious disease from any adjoining State or Territory, the secretary and executive officer of this board shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, when requested by the mayor and council of any city of this State, or by any local board of health of any city of this State, to establish and maintain quarantine stations at the limits of the State at such points as may be deemed necessary, and to enforce thereat such rules and regulations as he may adopt and publish for the purpose of preventing or obstructing the introduction or spread of such disease into or within the State, by the inspection of all persons, places, and things and the exclusion of all infected or suspected persons and goods, and the purification of all infected places and things. In the interim between the meetings of the State board of health the secretary and executive officers of this board shall have the power and authority to adopt and enforce all rules and regulations which may be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such disease into or within the State as is conferred upon the State board of health by law.

RULE 19. *Disinterment and transportation.*—The following regulations respecting the disinterment and transportation of dead bodies will be observed: Application shall be made for the disinterment of any body in Kansas to the secretary of the State board of health upon a blank prepared for that purpose, setting forth all the material facts concerning the name and age of deceased, the time of death, cause of death, and

when buried; also name and place of reinterment, and the name and address of the undertaker having the remains in charge. Such application will receive the consideration of the secretary, and permission granted if in his judgment disinterment can be made without endangering the public health. No permit will be granted by application made by telegraph or telephone.

Bread and Other Foodstuffs—Wrapping of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 20, 1916.)

REG. 15. All bread loaves before removal from the baking room shall be wrapped in clean, unused paper, unprinted, or printed on one side only.

The use of newspapers, or any unclean paper, for the wrapping of any article of food is prohibited.

Privies, Cesspools, and Drains—Refuse—Domestic Animals—Offensive Trades—Slaughterhouses—Public Buildings and Institutions. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 20, 1916.)

RULE 1. *Abandoned wells.*—The use of abandoned wells as cesspools is prohibited.

RULE 2. *Concerning privy vaults, cesspools, etc.*—No privy vault, cesspool, or reservoir into which a privy vault, water-closet, stable, or sink is drained, except it be water-tight, shall be permitted within 50 feet of any well, spring, or other source of water used for drinking and culinary purposes; nor shall any such open into any stream, ditch, or drain, except common sewers, nor shall any such be drained into an underground flow of water or water stratum which is used as a source of water supply.

RULE 3. *Drains.*—All drains carrying domestic sewage containing human or animal excreta passing within 50 feet in ordinary soil, or 80 feet in sandy soil, of any source of water supply shall be water-tight.

RULE 4. *Refuse matter; nuisance.*—The collection of refuse matter in or around the immediate vicinity of any dwelling or place of business, such as swill, waste of meat, fish or shells, bones, decaying vegetables, dead carcasses, excrement, or any kind of offal that may decompose and generate unhealthy gases, and thus affect the purity of the air, shall be considered a nuisance, and must be removed or disposed of, either by burial, burning, or otherwise, and in such manner as not to be offensive.

RULE 5. *Pigpens.*—No pigpen shall be maintained within 100 feet of any well or spring of water used for drinking purposes, or within 30 feet of any street or 50 feet of any inhabited house. Such pens shall be kept in such a manner as not to be offensive by being freely deodorized at short intervals. No swine shall be kept within the limits of any incorporated city between May 1 and November 1 of any year.

RULE 6. *Unwholesome manufactory.*—No person or company shall maintain any manufactory or place of business, such as tanneries, establishments for boiling bones or dead animals, manufacturing of fertilizer, rendering plants, etc., where unwholesome, offensive, or deleterious odors, gases, smoke, or exhalations are generated, except such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome; nor shall any offensive or deleterious or waste substance, refuse, or injurious matter from such establishments be allowed to accumulate upon the premises, or be thrown or allowed to run into any public waters, stream, watercourse, street, road, or public place; and every person or company conducting such manufactory or business shall use all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases, and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein.

RULE 7. *Cattle, sheep, and pigpens; slaughterhouses, etc.*—Every person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building wherein cattle, sheep, or swine are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any stable wherein animals are kept, or any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stable, or market to be kept at all times thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, stable manure, or other unwholesome or offensive refuse shall be removed therefrom at least once in every 24 hours, if used